

WM. FARMER
Proprietor

INTIMATIONS

MOUTRIE PIANOS

are BACKED

by

GUARANTEE

for FIVE YEARS

INSPECTION INVITED.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

[31-2]

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES IN

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Should be sent to our Agent:-

MR. T. RUDDIMAN JOHNSTON,
13, Mikawadai-machi, Azabu-ku, TOKYO, JAPAN.

SHACKELL, EDWARDS & CO., LTD.

MAKERS OF

PRINTING INKS

FOR OVER 120 YEARS.

RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

[108]

IT STANDS TO REASON

that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its continued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater demand than ever. Their enormous sales are still on the increase. No medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

Beecham's Pills

have justified public confidence. In thousands of homes, to-day, experience has proved the beneficial results obtained from the use of these pills in cases of biliousness, sluggish liver, impaired digestion and a disordered condition of the bowels. It is a safe and perfect thing should you feel "out-of-sorts" to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will speedily find that Beecham's Pills

WILL DO YOU GOOD.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/1d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

KOWLOON C. C. ANNUAL DINNER.

The 7th annual dinner of the Kowloon C.C. was held at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday evening, Dr. Forsyth, President of the Club, being in the chair, while at the other end of the room was the Vice-President, Mr. H. E. Goldsmith. The attendance was not large, but there was plenty of enthusiasm throughout.

At the conclusion of dinner a brief toast list was dealt with with commendable despatch.

"The King" was submitted by the Chairman, being musically honoured and cheered.

"OUR GUESTS."

The Vice-President, in proposing "Our Guests," referred in eulogistic terms to the support which the Press had always given to the Club. They were also glad to see representatives of some of the other Clubs present. Mr. R. T. Peyton-Griffin replied.

A PRESENTATION.

The Chairman then read a letter from Mr. Wolff, who expressed regret that illness prevented him from being present that evening. Dr. Forsyth added that it was at his instructions that Mr. Wolff had remained away, and he was sure they would all join with him in wishing that as the result of going on home leave Mr. Wolff would regain his lost health. The Chairman then proceeded to make a presentation of a case of pipes to Mr. A. O. Brawn, who, he explained, was about to proceed home on leave, and he might tell them privately, Mr. Brawn also hoped to reach the front. He referred to the manner in which Messrs. Brawn and Wolff had worked on behalf of the Club. They joined it in 1911 and at that time the Club owed debentures to the extent of \$2,800. At the present time they had a balance in the bank, on fixed deposit, of \$2,000—(applause)—and they had to thank, in a great measure, Messrs. Wolff and Brawn for being in such a sound financial state. He had hoped that Mr. Wolff would have been able to be present to be thanked in a similar way. That, however, was impossible. Still, they had Mr. Brawn with them, and on behalf of the Club he had very great pleasure in presenting him with a case of pipes and all their good wishes for a happy time at home. (Applause.)

Mr. Brawn, who was serenaded with "For he's a jolly good fellow," suitably returned thanks, and also thanked those present on behalf of Mr. Wolff, who, he said, had been the means of keeping him at work on behalf of the Club when, perhaps, he would have given up.

"KOWLOON C.C."

The toast of the Club was submitted by Mr. Longmire, who wished the players all success in the coming season, hoped that all their victories would be good ones, and that the bowling analysis would be the best in the Hongkong Press.

The President, in responding, said that they had gained the reputation of being the best entertainers among the sporting clubs of both Hongkong and Kowloon, and he hoped they would always be so. The President of the Hongkong C.C. had asked him "How do you make your Club such a success?" and his reply was, "Because we are all friends." (Applause.) Their Club was a single unit, for all the members were united, and thus the success of the club was assured. Referring to the game between the Club and Hongkong (commenced that day), Dr. Forsyth said that personally he was delighted with the manner in which the game had gone up to date. They had done exceedingly well, and he thought they would give Hongkong a very hard game, for their prospects at that time were very good. With regard to the tennis, he thought they would find that Mr. Green, their senior member, would be very close to the final of the championship of the Colony in the coming Spring, if they had a championship this year. Speaking of golf, the President said he was sorry to find that their guest of the evening in the golf section was not present that evening, but he was sure they would all sympathise with him on the reason of his absence. He wished them all success in the coming season. (Applause.)

"OTHER CLUBS."

The Chairman submitted "Other Clubs," and said he had hoped to have seen more representatives there that evening. Responding, Mr. Barlow (Civil Service Club) said all the other Clubs were aware of the great hospitality of the Kowloon Club, and they all wished them every success in the future.

Mr. Hamilton (Hongkong A.F.C.) also responded, and referred to the fact that he joined the Club upon its inception in 1904.

"The Chairman" was proposed by Mr. Jeffries (Secretary of the Club), and was most enthusiastically received.

During the evening a musical programme was contributed to by Messrs. Forsyth, Labrum, Jeffries, England, Harvey and Peyton-Griffin.

The Chairman submitted "Other Clubs," and said he had hoped to have seen more representatives there that evening. Responding, Mr. Barlow (Civil Service Club) said all the other Clubs were aware of the great hospitality of the Kowloon Club, and they all wished them every success in the future.

Mr. Hamilton (Hongkong A.F.C.) also responded, and referred to the fact that he joined the Club upon its inception in 1904.

"The Chairman" was proposed by Mr. Jeffries (Secretary of the Club), and was most enthusiastically received.

During the evening a musical programme was contributed to by Messrs. Forsyth, Labrum, Jeffries, England, Harvey and Peyton-Griffin.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S MIXED FOURSOMES.

The main course at Fanling was surely never more busy than it was yesterday. From early morning until the evening shadows succeeded a very grey day, and couples and fours continued to disappear and re-appear among hills which seemed ever so far away from the Club House.

As distinct from the previous arrangements, both the men's open and the mixed foursomes competitions were played over the main (eighteen holes) course, and the Shanghai players who are to-day endeavouring to win back the cup took part in both events. None of the visitors was able to figure among the winners, and, basing an opinion on yesterday's play, the Hongkong Club should be able to maintain possession of the trophy this season. The local players are quite hopeful and, on a course like Fanling, the home team commence with a great advantage over visitors. Quite naturally, the Shanghai men went over the links yesterday with great care, and an observant eye, and it is within the bounds of possibility that they may have a surprise in store for their hosts. Be that as it may, the players who have been selected to represent Hongkong are really formidable opponents when playing at all up to form, and a defeat for them would come in the nature of a big surprise.

With regard to yesterday's play, the Men's Open Competition, which commenced in the morning, resulted in four players dead-heat. A scratch and two handicap prizes (one for 10 and under, and the other for 11 and over) were up for competition, but at a late hour last night all the cards had not been returned, and it was impossible to secure the results.

The mixed foursomes were commenced after tillin, Commander and Mrs. Boucher, with a handicap of 18, proving very good winners. There was a struggle for fourth place, and eventually three cards were returned bearing the same net total. Play was keen throughout, and there were just a few surprises. Prizes will go to the first three. The scores were as follows:-

MIXED FOURSOMES.		Gross. H'cap. Net.	
Mrs. Boucher and Comm.	93	18	80
Mrs. Bernard and Ft. Sgn.	100	16	84
Mrs. Bernard	100		
Mrs. Wilkinson and R. A.	94	7	87
Mrs. Hastings and Mr.	107	19	88
Mrs. Hill	107		
Mrs. Craddock and Mr.	111	23	88
Mrs. Morrison	111		
Mrs. Crotch and Lieut.	114	26	88
Mrs. Coltart	114		
Mrs. Waters and Mr.	105	16	89
Mrs. Dickie	116	27	89
Mrs. and Mr. Hancock	116		
Mrs. Bullen and Mr. Lester	109	20	89
Mrs. N. L. Smith and Mr.	111	21	90
Mrs. Smith	111		
Mrs. and Mr. McDougall	110	19	91
Mrs. Craddock and Mr. Ferguson	112	20	92
Miss Gordon and Mr.	113	21	92
Wodehouse	113		
Mrs. Kelly and Mr.	119	26	93
Mrs. Gomer	119		
Mrs. and Mr. M. Smith	117	23	94
Mrs. and Mr. A. Anderson	121	27	94
Mrs. Stair Stewart and Mr.	121		
W. J. Hawkins	97	2	95
Mrs. and Mr. F. Maitland	122	27	95
Mrs. and Mr. Lambert	124	29	95
Mrs. S. Winslow and Capt.	96	0	96
Barrett	96		
Mrs. Moxon and Mr. K. M.	100	4	96
Cumming	100		
Miss Gordon and Mr.	117	21	96
Loughlin	117		
Mrs. Spielman and Mr. T.	126	30	96
Gomer	126		
Mrs. Cunningham and Mr.	109	11	98
Hastings	109		
Mrs. and Mr. C. C. Stark	125	27	98
Mrs. Gedge and Rev. Tich-	103	3	100
borne	103		
Mrs. Gale and Mr. Nash	104	4	100
Mrs. and Mr. Lampman	125	25	100
Mrs. Perry and Mr. John-	110	7	109
Mrs. and Mr. Morrison	110		
Mrs. Ritchie and Mr.	124	21	103
son	124		
Mrs. and Mr. Gibson	119	15	104
Barrett	127	23	104
Mrs. Pogue and Mr. Leith	125	19	106
Mrs. and Mr. Wolfe	136	29	107
Miss Kelly and Captain	116	6	110
Heath	116		
Miss Lammert and Lieut.	142	28	114
Commander Cronie	142		

The draw for the Cup Competition, to be played to-day, has been made as follows, the Shanghai player's name coming first in each case:-

- 1.-Captain E. I. M. Barrett and R. G. Gardner. Referee, Mr. E. J. Grist.
- 2.-R. A. Brand and J. Clark. Referee, Mr. A. Ritchie.
- 3.-J. Johnstone and T. W. Hill. Referee, Mr. M. A. Murray.
- 4.-J. G. Dickie and K. M. Cumming. Referee, Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
- 5.-W. J. Hawkins and R. O. Hutchison. Referee, Mr. A. H. Ferguson.

Mr. Lindsay Woods is first reserve for Hongkong.

The first game will commence at 10.15 a.m., and will be followed at intervals of five minutes by the other contests. In the afternoon play will commence at 2.15, with the same interval between the resumption of the other games. The aggregate of the three best scores will count.

TO-DAY'S GAME.
The draw for the Cup Competition, to be played to-day, has been made as follows, the Shanghai player's name coming first in each case:-

- 1.-Captain E. I. M. Barrett and R. G. Gardner. Referee, Mr. E. J. Grist.
- 2.-R. A. Brand and J. Clark. Referee, Mr. A. Ritchie.
- 3.-J. Johnstone and T. W. Hill. Referee, Mr. M. A. Murray.
- 4.-J. G. Dickie and K. M. Cumming. Referee, Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
- 5.-W. J. Hawkins and R. O. Hutchison. Referee, Mr. A. H. Ferguson.

Mr. Lindsay Woods is first reserve for Hongkong.

The first game will commence at 10.15 a.m., and will be followed at intervals of five minutes by the other contests. In the afternoon play will commence at 2.15, with the same interval between the resumption of the other games. The aggregate of the three best scores will count.

TO-DAY'S GAME.
The draw for the Cup Competition, to be played to-day, has been made as follows, the Shanghai player's name coming first in each case:-

- 1.-Captain E. I. M. Barrett and R. G. Gardner. Referee, Mr. E. J. Grist.
- 2.-R. A. Brand and J. Clark. Referee, Mr. A. Ritchie.
- 3.-J. Johnstone and T. W. Hill. Referee, Mr. M. A. Murray.
- 4.-J. G. Dickie and K. M. Cumming. Referee, Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
- 5.-W. J. Hawkins and R. O. Hutchison. Referee, Mr. A. H. Ferguson.

Mr. Lindsay Woods is first reserve for Hongkong.

The first game will commence at 10.15 a.m., and will be followed at intervals of five minutes by the other contests. In the afternoon play will commence at 2.15, with the same interval between the resumption of the other games. The aggregate of the three best scores will count.

TO-DAY'S GAME.
The draw for the Cup Competition, to be played to-day, has been made as follows, the Shanghai player's name coming first in each case:-

- 1.-Captain E. I. M. Barrett and R. G. Gardner. Referee, Mr. E. J. Grist.
- 2.-R. A. Brand and J. Clark. Referee, Mr. A. Ritchie.
- 3.-J. Johnstone and T. W. Hill. Referee, Mr. M. A. Murray.
- 4.-J. G. Dickie and K. M. Cumming. Referee, Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
- 5.-W. J. Hawkins and R. O. Hutchison. Referee, Mr. A. H. Ferguson.

game came little short of the highest expectations. The margin of 5 to 1 in favour of the Indians somewhat flattered them, but it cannot be denied that they were easily the better team.

Exchanges opened very briskly, the Indians carrying the ball well into the Chinese team's territory. The latter's backs shaped very uncertainly at the leather, and it was some time before the team as a whole could settle down to the conditions. The Indians were very fast, and always seemed to get there just the all-important second quicker than their opponents. Moosdeen opened their account, and before the interval two more goals had been added. This lead was quickly reduced after the interval, and this success caused great enthusiasm among the Chinese spectators, who greatly predominated.

Towards the end Moosdeen and Abbas increased their side's lead, and the encounter ended with the Indians victorious by 5 goals to 1.

HONGKONG CHALLENGE SHIELD.
R.G.A. ENTER THE SEMI-FINAL.
The R.G.A. won the right of entry into the semi-final of the above Competition on Saturday by defeating the Navy in the first round by 4 goal to 1. Figures do not always truly represent the merits of a side, or the run of play, in football, and the win of the R.G.A. was not quite of the easy nature that the score would suggest. As a matter of fact, the Navy were but slightly inferior to their opponents, but the particular quality in which the Artillerymen were their betters was the most vital element, namely, finish. The Navy forwards, try as they might, could not break down the solid wall created by McCubbin, Caple, and their helpers, and what advantage they might have gained in mid-field was invariably nullified in the most critical position by the failure of the Navy quintette to penetrate the second line of defence. There was one exception to what obtained for the major part of the game, and then the Navy scored a really splendid goal. Fennimore's partner did not lend him the support necessary in order successfully to keep at bay the eager, thrustful forwards of the Artillery, but Mason had an extremely clever wing to watch, and his task was a most arduous one. The Navy would doubtless concede that on the day's play the R.G.A. were the better of the two teams, and fully earned their right of entry into the semi-final round, in which they will be opposed to the Hongkong Club.

FIXTURES FOR 1914-1915 SEASON.
February:-
6th R.E. v. Navy, 4.15 p.m., Navy Ground.
10th Navy v. Police, 4.30 p.m., Navy Ground.
13th R.E. v. Club, 4.30 p.m., Army Ground.
17th R.G.A. v. Police, 4 p.m., Army Ground.
20th R.E. v. R.G.A., 4 p.m., Army Ground.
20th Club v. Navy, 4.30 p.m., Club Ground.
24th Navy v. R.G.A., 4 p.m., Navy Ground.
27th R.E. v. Navy, 4 p.m., Navy Ground.
27th R.G.A. v. Club, 4 p.m., Army Ground.

March:-
3rd Club v. Police, 5 p.m., Club Ground.
6th R.G.A. v. Navy, 4 p.m., Army Ground.
10th R.E. v. Police, 4 p.m., Club Ground.
13th R.E. v. Club, 4 p.m., Club Ground.
13th Navy v. Police, 4.30 p.m., Navy Ground.
17th R.G.A. v. Police, 4 p.m., Club Ground.
20th R.E. v. Police, 4 p.m., Police Ground.
20th Club v. R.G.A., 4 p.m., Club Ground.
24th Club v. Police, 5 p.m., Club Ground.

April:-
3rd R.G.A. v. R.E., 4 p.m., Army Ground.
3rd Club v. Navy, 4.30 p.m., Club Ground.
Army matches must be started by 4 p.m. to enable men to get back to duty by 6 p.m.

HONGKONG F.C. BEATEN BY THE R.E.
There is small doubt that the Club took the field against the R.E. on Saturday on the Naval Ground in full expectation of deriving two points as profit from the engagement, and there is also little doubt that when the final solo came with the score against them they were considerably disappointed. No-one will gainsay the statement that the Club men had considerably more of the play than the R.E., but there was absent from their efforts that happy, irresistible swing that, when it does characterise the Club's play, invariably carries the team through. The individual player never tired, was ever endeavouring to pull his side through, but the combination of individuals was strangely ineffective. Rogers, the R.E. custodian, had a great deal to do with his side's win of a goal to love. He alone repeatedly stood between the Hongkong forwards and the realisation of their aims, and he remained unbeaten at the close. In some cases he was favoured with the most obvious luck, but in others his cool judgment saved his side from having a long toll of goals registered against them. The only goal of the match was secured in a most extraordinary manner. Edwards, who had just previously brought down a dangerous dropping shot, kicked the ball out, and it fell to the foot of Scott, nearly half-way down the ground. Scott immediately took a pot-shot, and before the goalie could get back to his charge the ball had hit the net. The R.E. have a particularly capable pair of backs, and are a much better side than may be supposed. They may be reckoned upon to perform something very surprising in the Shield Competition.

FOR OTHER SPORTING NEWS
SEE PAGE 6.]

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

Bottled by the

IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO., LTD., OSAKA.

By appointment to the Imperial Household of Japan. Officially Recommended by the Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE).

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that on and after the 1st day of February, 1915, the Management of the above Hotel will be carried on by L. W. MAK in place of O. C. MOOSA, and all future Correspondence and Orders must be signed by the said L. W. MAK.

NEW MACAO HOTEL, Macao.
Macao, 1st February, 1915. [248]

DIOCESAN SCHOOL OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

A SMOKING CONCERT will be held at the School on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 8.30 p.m. Old Boys who wish to attend, please communicate with the Hon. Secretary, H. GITTINS, Care of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 11th February, 1915. [282]

DIRECTORY

OF

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.

On Sale at the

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE and Local Booksellers.

PRICE:

Cloth Cover \$1.25
Paper " " " " " " 0.80

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a powerful laxative and purgative, and is the only medicine that can be taken in any form of the system. It is a powerful laxative and purgative, and is the only medicine that can be taken in any form of the system. It is a powerful laxative and purgative, and is the only medicine that can be taken in any form of the system.

SANTAL MIDY
These tiny Capsules -- superior to Copal, Cubeb, and Injections -- CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience. Each Capsule bears the name. Paris, 8, rue Vivienne. Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
CURES DISCHARGES, EITHER SEX, WITHOUT INJECTION.
THERAPION NO. 2
CURES BLEED POISON, BAD LEGS, RUIN ERECTIONS.
THERAPION NO. 3
CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, DRAINING, LOST VIGOR, &c.
SEND STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. L. G. GUY, 10, AVENUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE, PARIS.
THERAPION
EASY TO TAKE
SAFE AND
LASTING CURE
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON EACH CAPSULE. STAMP APPLIED TO ALL GENUINE CAPSULES.
100-101 ON HAVING THERAPION.

OREGON PINE.

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1914

[34]

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 348.

TAILORING DEPT.

JUST ARRIVED:

NEW MATERIALS
FOR THE RACE SEASON.

(FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.)

Gentlemen are asked to place their Orders early to ensure being executed in time.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

[101]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

THE EAST INDIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the above Company in Hongkong and are now prepared to grant FIRE and MARINE policies of Insurance at Current Rates.

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL CO.,
3, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1915. [179]

NOTICE.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD., OF PARIS.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the above Company formerly held by Messrs. STREMSSEN & Co., and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS from this date.

CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT.
Princes' Buildings.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [181]

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW.

THE FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SHOW will be held on the 17th and 18th MARCH, in the Botanic Gardens. Intending Exhibitors should send their entries to the Hon. Secretary not later than 26th February. Copies of Rules and Schedules may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

F. HOWELL,
10, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1915. [207]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND, BELGIAN RELIEF FUND, TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE FUNDS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned),

On THURSDAY, the 18th February, 1915, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee Street.

A 40 H.P. FOUR-CYLINDER LIMOUSINE CAR, Built by STODDARD DAYTON, Seating accommodation for Six Passengers, in Perfect Running Order.

On View at the Garage of the Dragon Cycle Co. Inspecting Orders will be issued by the Undersigned.

TERMS—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1915. [208]

SOLIGNUM

FOR

WOOD WORK, BRICK WORK, ETC.

Absolute death to the White Ant.

Manufactured by

MAJOR & Co., HULL.

Supplied in

BROWN, RED AND GREEN COLOURS OF VARIOUS SHADES.

Sole Agents—

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Telephone 1710.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915. [192]

THE IDEAL DISTEMPER

"SYNOLEO"

(Registered).

THE question of wall decoration is one which should secure first consideration in the decoration of the Home.

"SYNOLEO" is the Distemper supplied in a beautiful range of artistic tints, suitable for inside or outside use, which produces that soft velvet finish so looked for in modern House decoration.

"SYNOLEO" only requires the addition of cold water to make it ready for immediate use.

Send for tint book and fullest information to the Manufacturers—

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LD.
(HONGKONG BRANCH),
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Telephone 793.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [100-9]

MR. SHAW ON THE WAR—AN IRISH STEW OF FACT AND FICTION.

Mr. Bernard Shaw is always original and interesting, and, having amassed riches by means of his writings, his views, however whimsical and fantastic they may be, are always received by the public, whom he delights to chide, with a measure of respect which no mere literary skill could command. It was only to be expected that he would hold his own opinions upon the war, and that he would seize an early opportunity of expressing them with a degree of vigour that must make those against whom he directs his shafts of satire long for an extension, rather than a curtailment, of the bureaucratic powers which are his pet aversion. Even those of us who, in the words of Mr. Bonar Law, would "prefer the excesses of free institutions to the arbitrary rule of the War Lord," may question Mr. Shaw's propriety in publishing statements that were sure to be quoted extensively abroad as admissions of our dishonesty, though we may rejoice that we belong to a nation in which it is possible, even in times like the present, for a man to speak his mind fearlessly in reference to the conduct of public affairs. Such freedom may be, and not infrequently is, attended by disadvantages, but these disadvantages are trifling compared with the danger of stifling all criticism in times of national peril when we need, more than ever, to be protected against dishonesty, abuse, and incompetence on the part of those whom we invest with authority.

In justification of his onslaught, Mr. Shaw says that to all prayers "to be shielded from that terrible thing the truth I must reply that history consists mainly of recrimination, that I am writing history because an accurate knowledge of what has occurred is not only indispensable to any sort of reasonable behaviour on our part in the face of Europe when the day of settlement comes, but because it has a practical bearing on the most perilously urgent and immediate business before us—the business of the appeal to the nation for recruits and for enormous sums of money. It has to decide the question whether the appeal shall be addressed frankly to our love of freedom and our tradition (none the less noble and moving because it is so hard to reconcile with the diplomatic facts) that England is a guardian of the world's liberty, and not to bad law about an obsolete treaty, and cast about the diabolical personal disposition of the Kaiser and the wounded propriety of a peace-loving England, and all the rest of the slobber and tush that has been making John Bull sick for months past." When, however, Mr. Shaw prefaces this statement with the confession that he has a distinct bias and "a slightly malicious taste for taking the conceit out of England," he must not complain if we decline to take him seriously as a historian and regard him rather as an *advocatus diaboli*.

It will, however, be seen that Mr. Shaw utters no protest against the war itself; on the contrary, he chuckles with glee at the prospect of dealing a death-blow at German militarism and all that it connotes. "Had the Foreign Office been the International Socialist Bureau," he says, "had Sir Edward Grey been Jaurès, had Mr. Ramsey MacDonald been Prime Minister, had Russia been Germany's ally instead of ours, the result would still have been the same—we must have drawn the sword to save France and smash Potsdam as we smashed, and always must smash, Philip, Louis, Napoleon, *et hoc genus omne*." What he inveighs against is our alleged hypocrisy. We are, in his eyes, a nation of Junkers and Militarists only a degree less pronounced than the Germans, and from the day that Germany defeated France in 1871 we have been anticipating trouble. "When the Kaiser began to copy the Armada policy by building a big fleet the anti-German agitation became openly aggressive; and the cry that the German fleet or ours must sink, and that a war between England and Germany was bound to come some day, speedily ceased to be merely a cry with our Militarists and became an axiom with them. And what our Militarists said our Junkers echoed and our Junker diplomats played for. There was nothing unreasonable in the agitation, but those who took part in it—Mr. Shaw admits that he was one—must not pretend that they were 'harmless Radical lovers of peace; and that the propaganda of Militarism and of inevitable war between England and Germany is a Prussian infamy for which the Kaiser must be severely punished.' We cannot shout for years that we are boys of the bulldog breed and then suddenly pose as gazelles." Evidently Mr. Shaw is unable to distinguish between a natural anxiety to be prepared for an attack that appears inevitable and a desire wantonly to precipitate a conflict.

Passing on from the general to the particular, Mr. Shaw argues—rather assumes—that our "Foreign Office, of which Sir Edward Grey is merely the figure-head, was as deliberately and consciously bent in a long-deferred Militarist war with Germany as the Admiralty was—and that is saying a good deal." Sir Edward's offence appears to be that, instead of bullying and threatening in the Militarist style, he hesitated to make it plain that he was prepared in certain eventualities to go to war—although in the ostensible interests of peace he was urged to do so by the Russian Minister—and so emboldened Germany to set the match to the powder-magazine. That war was averted in the Algeiras crisis and again in the Agadir crisis by showing that we were ready to fight is used by Mr.

Shaw as a proof of our duplicity in the recent negotiations; of our desire to lure Germany along the path of folly so that we might take her at a disadvantage. This specious style of reasoning, however, is better calculated to carry comfort to our enemies than conviction to ourselves. If it had suited Mr. Shaw's purpose, there is no doubt that he could have demonstrated with equal force—that he could scarcely have done so with less—that we took up a truculent attitude in the Algeiras and Agadir crises because the Germans were not then so well equipped with a Navy as they were in the summer of 1914, and we knew that the risks of intervention were not so great. Another interpretation of which the facts are capable is that Germany was more amenable to reason before she thought that "The Day" had dawned. Without any injustice to either nation it can be argued that in the two cases cited the issue lay directly between the protagonists instead of depending largely upon the actions of others, as in the negotiations that took place last summer, and, as the old saw runs, "too many cooks spoil the broth." It is easy, of course, to understand Mr. Shaw's partiality as an Irishman for the "Who'll-dare-tread-on-the-tail-of-my-coat" style of diplomacy, and occasionally, no doubt, it produces the effect desired, but it is scarcely one to be recommended for general adoption in the interests of peace.

But to proceed. After persuading his fellow-countrymen that he was under no obligation to fight, and persuading Germany that he had not the slightest intention of fighting, Sir Edward—we are told—suddenly announced that England must take a hand in the war. When the German Ambassador, "caught in a death-trap," asked if there was to be a cut, Sir Edward Grey "admitted that there was just one chance—that Liberal opinion might not stand the war if the neutrality of Belgium was not violated. And he proceeded to guard against that chance by committing England to the war the day before he let the cat out of the bag in Parliament." Yet the moment he told the people that we could not stand aside with our arms folded and see our friend and neighbour, France, bombarded and battered the whole nation rose to applaud him. "All the Foreign Office distrust of public opinion, the concealment of the Anglo-French plan of campaign, the disguise of the *Zentze* in a Quaker's hat, the duping of the British public and the Kaiser with one and the same prevarication, had been totally unnecessary and unpopular, like most of these ingenuities which diplomats think subtle and Machiavellian."

Of course, if we can accept Mr. Shaw's version of the motives which animated the British Foreign Office we shall have no difficulty in subscribing to the rest of the case which his ingenuity builds upon it. Most people, however, will ask, as a condition precedent to that, for an explanation of how it happened, after all this diabolically skilful maneuvering for war, that the outbreak of hostilities found Great Britain so utterly unprepared to place anything like an adequate force in the field. It must be obvious to the most casual observer that in representing Sir Edward Grey as an amiable puppet whose evolutions were directed by the Artful Dodgers of the Foreign Office Mr. Shaw has an axe to grind. He is really striving to support his protest against the survival of Bureaucracy in the Foreign Office after its banishment from the other Departments of State; to show that although Great Britain was right in going to war last August, it is wrong to entrust such grave issues to the unfettered control of Ministers and their subordinates and to leave the public, who have to pay "the butcher's bill" in a state of helpless ignorance until the die is cast. For this purpose he has to set in motion the active imagination on the possession of which he prides himself, and, having evolved a theory by its means, to colour the surrounding facts accordingly. The prospect of conducting international negotiations in the full light of day is not without its attractions, but it still takes two to make a bargain, and, until human nature has been purged of much of its guile, it will probably prefer some of its business to be transacted behind closed doors.

To make the facts fit in with his fancy Mr. Shaw has no alternative but to enervate at Mr. Asquith for being calmly insensible to the real nature of the popular explosion in Great Britain and picking up "the obvious barrister's point" about the violation of the neutrality of Belgium. "Nobody cared twopence about treaties; indeed, it was not for us, who had seen the Treaty of Berlin torn up by the breezy seizure of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria in 1909, and taken that lying down, as Russia did, to talk about the sacredness of treaties, even if the waste-paper baskets of the Foreign Office were not full of torn-up scraps of paper."

We were roused beyond endurance by Prussian Militarism and its contempt for us and for human happiness and common-sense; and we just rose at it and went for it." There is unquestionably a considerable admixture of truth in this. Mr. Shaw is too clever a debater to ask us to swallow his sophistries without disguising them with a little of the jam of truth. If, however, we had been so eager to get to grips with Germany as he avers, the violation of the Treaty of Berlin by Austria would have afforded us the opportunity by the automatic operation of the terms of the Triple Alliance. It is, therefore, reasonable to infer that we were so anxious for peace that, though we resented Austria's high-handed action, we shrank from making it a *casus belli*. Perhaps we were wrong, but surely even Mr. Shaw would not advance that as a reason why we should continue along the path of error, even if our safety were not menaced by Germany's aggressive designs upon Belgium and France. If we can be accused of anything it is of showing too much forbearance. Germany, on the other hand, knew that in preparing to invade Belgium she was courting our opposition; for in 1870 Mr. Gladstone made agreements with France and Prussia to co-operate with either of the belligerents if the other violated Belgian territory.

Mr. Shaw is on firmer ground when he sounds the note of warning as to the probable effects of the war upon the balance of power in Europe when Teuton shall have ceased to be a counterpoise to Slav. The new treaty between the Allies not to conclude peace separately he describes as "the most tremendous blank cheque we have ever been forced to sign by our Parliamentary party trick of striking moral attitudes." The only limit there is to the obligation is the certainty that the cheque will be dishonoured the moment the draft on it becomes too heavy. And that may furnish a virtuous pretext for another war between the Allies themselves. The recent imbroglio in the Balkans reminds us that when once the "Dogs of War" are let slip it is often difficult to put them back again on the leash, and it may, indeed, prove so on this occasion. This, however, merely serves to show that any Foreign Minister who sought to live up to Mr. Shaw's swastika-buckling standard would be a fit subject for a strait-waistcoat. It was obviously desirable that in stating their all upon the issue of this exhausting struggle each of the Allies should be willing to take some risk to guard against the greater risk of German attempts to undermine their unity of purpose. Meanwhile, we can only hope that all parties to the present conflict will emerge from it in a spirit of sweet reasonableness.

LENT.

PASTORAL LETTER BY THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA.

The Bishop has addressed the following Pastoral Letter to members of the Church of England resident in the Diocese of Victoria:—

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

The season of Lent calls us to self-examination, prayer and fasting.

Let us be thorough in our scrutiny of our private lives, thoughts, words and deeds, our attitudes towards our fellow-men of whatever race and nationality, and of our Christian feelings and truthful words concerning our enemies.

Let us go deeper, and enquire as to that which must be the source of all right conduct for the servants of God. For this reason I suggest that we should all reverently open our Bibles and read the epistle to the Church of Laodicea: Revelation iii., 14-22. Then humbly ask if much of its heart-searching message from the great Head of the Church to Christian people of the first century may not have an application for ourselves in the twentieth.

Certainly He knows our work. Does He charge us with being neither hot nor cold? Comparatively few amongst us are in any way antagonistic to any sincere religion. Very few have definitely repudiated their baptism. Most value the office of the Church in all the graver crises of life. Many occasionally attend public worship, and almost all are willing from time to time to subscribe to some form of Church work. I should do you an injustice if I said you were irreligious, but are you in large numbers really hotly enthusiastic in your religion? Must we not admit that lukewarmness in this respect is a characteristic of very many members of the Church of England as it was of the Laodiceans? To us as to them has come with terrible force the message, "As many as I love I rebuke and chasten, be zealous therefore and repent."

For six months our nation has been engaged in the most deadly strife the world has ever seen. The flower of the manhood of Europe is being cut off. There is sorrow in hundreds of thousands of homes, and as yet there is no sign of the end of the war. Unprecedented patriotism has been evoked. Many have offered themselves willingly to fight, and it need be to die for their country. Many are ungrudgingly giving their devotion, and all are giving money for the righteous cause. Still the Supreme Ruler looks upon us and says, "Be zealous and repent." No doubt worldly pleasures, selfish thoughtlessness and excessive drinking have diminished amongst us. On the suggestion of our King we have duly observed one day as a day of humble prayer to Almighty God. Two or three gathered together daily for a short service of intercession, a few attend Holy Communion did, but so far as institutional religion is concerned it is difficult to detect amongst members of our church in this Diocese the great increase of religious earnestness and revived spirituality which our Lord desires.

I commend to you the arrangements that the Chaplains are making for Church services on Sundays and week-days. If physical recreation, military drilling and the like are necessary for our national safety and physical well-being, I am sure public acknowledgment of our God and Communion with Him, especially on the Lord's day, are necessary for our eternal welfare and spiritual health.

I suggest that we arrange our engagements so as to use this Lent as an opportunity of really drawing nearer to God, repenting of our former lukewarmness in His service, and of listening to Him who is undoubtedly knocking at the door of our hearts in these sad days. If we so use this season, Easter will find us a chastened people, more truly Christian and better fitted for the great privileges and sacred responsibilities of the mighty and united Empire our Lord has entrusted to us. I remain, your faithful servant and bi-shop.

G. H. VIGOR.

Hongkong, February 10th, 1915.

THE "KONIGSBERG" SHEELED AND SUNK.

LONDON, January 11th.

Captain Willott, of the steamer *Newbridge*, who has arrived from East Africa, states that the German cruiser *Konigsberg*, which was reported some time ago to have been bottled up near the mouth of an East African river, was skillfully concealed by the Germans among the palms. The vessel was hidden by the foliage, and could not be discovered until the British obtained an aeroplane. The latter dropped smoke bombs over the *Konigsberg's* position, and the British ships shelled and sunk her. Captain Willott believes the crew of the *Konigsberg* went down with her.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
(TELEPHONE 1741-1742)

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED.

LINCOLN, BENNETT HATS.

ALL SIZES

6 1/2

TO

7 1/2

BRIMS

2 1/2 INCH.

2 1/4 "

2 1/2 "

2 3/4 "

3 "

WIDE.



THE LATEST SHAPES IN

STRAW HATS

\$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

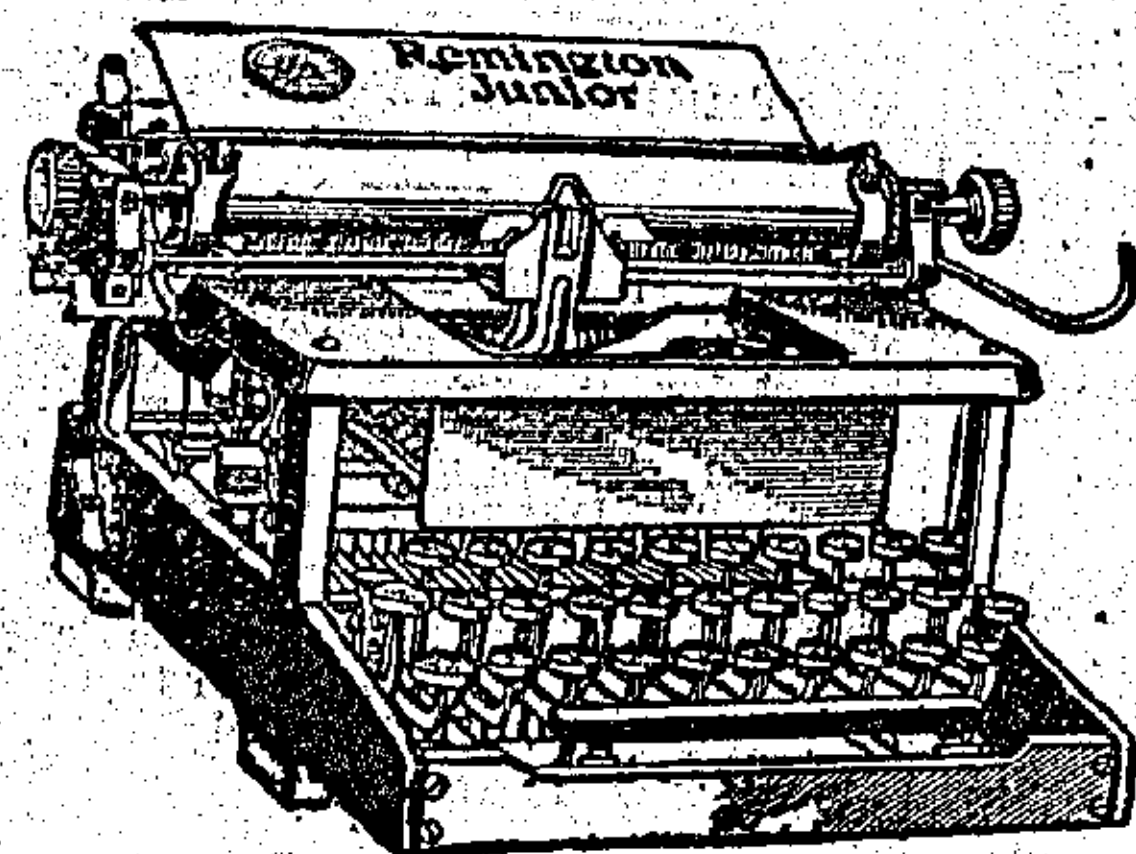
"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, ETC., ETC.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Models because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine. For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK

HONGKONG AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

SAKURA BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

THE TEIKOKU BREWERY

CO., LTD.

MOJI, JAPAN.

This is an Excellent Beer

and moreover **CHEAP.**

PRICES, ETC., ON APPLICATION TO—

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 636.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.
NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested to future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292]

CONCERT

IN AID OF
LADY LUGARD'S
BELGIAN REFUGEES' FUND.
By the Pupils of the
MUSIC CLASS OF THE ITALIAN
CONVENT.
To be held at
THE CONVENT, CAINE ROAD,
TO-DAY (TUESDAY), 16TH FEB.,
COMMENCING AT 6 P.M.
Admission (by Ticket) \$1.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915.

S. I. YAMAMOTO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURER.

REPRESENTATIVE:

K. TAKAHASHI,

Residing at HONGKONG HOTEL.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED PERSONALLY
OR BY LETTER.

ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [294]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN,
EGYPT, MEDERRANSEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
SANTAL, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MALTA,"
Capt. G. W. Cockman, R.N.R., carrying His
Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this
port for BOMBAY on FRIDAY, the
26th February, 1915, at Noon, taking Pass-
engers and Cargo for the above Ports, in
connection with the Co.'s s.s. "Egyr,"
from Colombo, passengers' accommodation
in which vessel is secured before departure
from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for
Italy, France and London (under arrange-
ment) will be transhipped at Colombo into
the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to
Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for
London, etc., will be conveyed by Bom-
bey and transhipped to the s.s.
"KASHGAR," due in London on the
9th April, 1915.
Passes will be received at the Office
until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The
contents and value of all packages are
required.
For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MALTA,"
Arrived Hongkong on 13th Feb. 1915,
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as the Goods
are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex s.s. "Medina"
and "Kaiser-Hind."
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B.I.S.N.
and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.
Goods not cleared within 8 days including
date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me
in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Go-
downs for examination by the Consignee, and
the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD
and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's arrival here
after which date they cannot be recognised.
No claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1915. [1]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the
Public that the First REPAYMENT
of PRINCIPAL of the 8% WARREN
MILITARY BONDS will be made on the
22nd of FEBRUARY, 1915. In pursuance of
the Regulations of the said Loan, only
One-Fifth of the total outstanding Bonds
recognised by this Ministry as valid will be
drawn on the above date, aggregating to the
amount of \$1,150,000. The drawing will take
place at the BANK OF CHINA, Peking.
MINISTRY OF FINANCE.
[248]

INTIMATIONS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF HONGKONG.

CHINA NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all
FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will
be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public
Business TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 16th
February, 1915.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1915. [287]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF HONGKONG.

CHINA NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all
MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES
will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public
Business TO-DAY (TUESDAY),
the 16th February, 1915.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1915. [289]

G. R.
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in writing for per-
mission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Head
Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before the
intended hour of departure, giving name,
nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and
occupation of the applicant, and stating the
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes to the Provost Marshal at Head
Quarters Office between the hours of 10 A.M.
and 4 P.M.
Hongkong 26th January, 1915. [207]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against
THEODORE CHRISTIAN, Exchange
Broker, are requested to forward them to the
Undersigned on or before the 27th instant.
HERBERT W. LOOKER,
Liquidator for Theodore Christian.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1915. [283]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

THE CREDITORS of the above Company
whose Claims have not been dealt with
by the Liquidators are required to send in the
particulars thereof to the Liquidators before the
26th day of February, 1915.
The Liquidators disclaim all responsibility
for Claims not notified to them before the
above-mentioned date.
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1915. [201]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be
held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong,
on SATURDAY, the 20th February, 1915, at
11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors together with a State-
ment of Accounts for the year ending 31st
December, 1914.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 28th
February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during
which period no Transfer of Shares can be
effected.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1915. [284]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this
Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL,
Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of
February, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of
receiving the Report of the Court of Directors
together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st
December, 1914.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY,
the 8th February, to SATURDAY, the 20th
February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during
which period no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1915. [249]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS in the Company will be held at the
Office of the Company, St. George's
Building, No. 6 Connaught Road, on FRIDAY,
the 26th February, 1915, at 11.30 A.M., for
the purpose of receiving Statement of Accounts
and the Report of the General Managers for
the year ending 31st December, 1914.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY,
the 22nd February, 1915, until FRIDAY, the
26th February, 1915, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1915. [290]

WANTED.

LARGE OFFICES, preferably facing
Harbour, from June or July.
Apply to—
Box No. 29,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [222]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building,
Second Floor, overlooking Harbour,
immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [139]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE.
Furnished and newly done up.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Building,
Hongkong, 26th January, 1915. [53]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES
VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied
by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE
PEAK. From 1st May next.
For further particulars, apply to—
PALMER & TURNER,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [1229]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the
FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury
on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the
German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 3, Lee House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [135]

TO LET.

NO. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [54]

TO LET.

FLATS in Humphreys Buildings and
Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [280]

TO LET.

TWO VERY LARGE and SPACIOUS
GODOWNS, Marine Lot No. 43, Praya
East. Immediate possession.
Apply—
N. M. D. & Co.,
No. 34, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1915. [293]

TO LET.

NO. 6, "TORRES BUILDINGS,"
No. 2, "ROSE TERRACE" (14, Nathan
Road), Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROSECUTION.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [253]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,
Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [45]

TO LET—From 1st March, 1915.

NOS. 1 and 2, STOCKWELL VILLAS,
Kowloon, with open Tennis Lawn and
Gardens around, at present in the occupation
of the Officers' Mess 40th Pathans.
Apply to—
STEPHENS & WILLSON,
Solicitors for the Owner.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1915. [261]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the
Hongkong Club and Post Office.
25, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 12th February, 1915. [39]

TO LET.

From 1st March.
GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANBY,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES
and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious
Suite.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [28]

TO LET.

NO. 1, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1,
Fairview), from 1st February,
"SHOENICLIFE," Garden Road, to let
furnished, or "BOOMER," Garden Road, from
1st February, 1915.
"KOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from
1st February, 1915.
"EILANDONAN," No. 54, Mount Kallett
Road, 5th Avenue, unfurnished, from 1st March.
No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK
(Unfurnished).
No. 7, "MOUNTAIN VIEW," PEAK.
ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First
Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.
No. 62, THE PEAK (No. 2, CAMERON
VILLAS), Furnished.
"KILKENDA," Furnished, No. 122,
Plantation Road, Peak.
"BEACONSFIELD," Battery Path.
No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Small Bungalow adjoining "GLENSHIEL,"
Barker Road, Peak.
Apply to—
LINDSTRAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 13th February, 1915. [43]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 73 YEARS.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND
PERFUMERS, ETC., ETC.

By APPOINTMENT to His EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR.

WATSON'S
HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIA.

FOR THE BATH, TOILET,
AND HOUSEHOLD. Used in
the Bath it promotes a healthy action
of the skin, counteracts all effects of
perspiration, and is refreshing and
invigorating. It is especially useful
for cleaning Jewellery, Silver, and
Plated Ware, etc.

WATSON'S
CORN SOLVENT.

A permanent, speedy and painless CURE for
corns and bunions.

WATSON'S
SHAVING STICKS.

The cheapest and best in the market.
They give a free and lasting lather,
and impart a soothing feeling to the skin.
For delicate and sensitive skins they are
unequalled.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.HONGKONG DISPENSARY AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

BIRTH.
LANDER.—On February 13th, to the BISHOP
OF VICTORIA and Mrs. LANDER, a son.
[291]

MARRIAGE.

ATKINSON—HOPWOOD.—On Saturday,
February 13th, ROBERT LEEWELLY,
eldest son of ROBERT ATKINSON, Meri-
dale, Exeter, late of Hanley, Stafford-
shire, to CLARE, youngest daughter of
the late JOSHUA HOPWOOD, Hanley,
Staffordshire.
[292]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1915.

CHINA'S NEW YEAR
RESOLUTIONS.

THE Chinese Government observes the
good old custom of making New Year's
resolutions. Those for 1915 included the
total abolition of opium, the inauguration
of a universal system of education, and
the introduction of a national system of
weights and measures on a metric basis.
Most of us know from personal experience
what the fate of New Year's resolutions
usually is, and those of the Chinese
Government all partake of the nature of
hardy annuals. We have often been
assured by China, and still more so by
her ardent friends in England—Mr.
THEODORE TAYLOR and others—of her
unwavering determination to abolish opium
root and branch; platitudinous Imperial
Edicts and Presidential Mandates on the
importance of universal education have
been numerous ever since the appearance
of CHANG CHIH-TUNG's well-known tract,
"Learn"; the question of the reform of
China's weights and measures and the
establishment of a national system dates
back about fifty years. In the Treaty of
Washington (1898) China and the United
States described themselves as being
agreed as to the desirability of establish-
ing some universal system of coinage and
of weights and measures for the whole
world and so promoting unity, and agreed
to do all in their power to bring this
about. This clause, however, was not
ratified, but the question was raised again
35 years later; the Commercial Treaty
concluded between China and Japan did

not, though, aim at anything so high as
the unification of the systems of weights
and measures of the whole world, but
recognized that there was a far more press-
ing necessity for China first to put her
own house in order in this respect. China
accordingly agreed to set up uniform
standards to be used throughout the whole
Empire: the need for some such reform
must have been patent even to Chinese
officials, for, complicated as is the British
system of weights and measures, with all
sorts of local and customary variations,
it is mere child's play beside the Chinese
tangle. For instance, the Chinese foot is
fixed by Treaty as being equal to 14.1
English inches, yet every town has a
separate standard of its own, and cases
have occurred where a piece of land is
situated partly in one magistracy and
partly in another and has therefore had
to be measured in two instalments and
by two different standards. Sometimes
the Chinese foot will contract to 8.6
English inches, while in other places it
goes as high as 27.8. In measures of
capacity, the range is even more extra-
vagant—there are standard pecks contain-
ing as little as 178 cubic inches, while
others are more than ten times that size.
Nor are the variations merely local; there
are separate standards for almost every
trade, and there may be as many as a
dozen *catties* in use in the same town.
Thus, the *picul* is fixed by Treaty as con-
taining 100 *catties* and as being equal to
133.33 English pounds, but in Amoy a
picul of indigo may be 110 *catties*, of white
sugar 95 *catties*, and of brown sugar 94
catties. A *picul* of rice at Shanghai is 100
catties; at Amoy it is 140 *catties*; and at
Fochow 180 *catties*; while a *picul* of
tribute rice used to be 120 *catties*. Such
examples could be multiplied indefinitely,
and the task of evolving order out of such
chaos might well give pause to even the
most whole-hearted reformer. An attempt
was made, in the late EMPRESS-DOWAGER's
scheme of constitutional reforms, to
grapple with the problem, but it was
approached in a typically Chinese way
and the effort was foredoomed to failure.
First, standard weights and measures were
to be set up for each prefecture, by taking
the mean of the various standards in use
in the different magistracies. When these
new weights and measures had supplanted
the old, the various prefectures in each
province were to be similarly unified, and
then, after another interval, the standards
for the whole Empire were to be issued on
the basis of the average of those current
in the several provinces. This would
mean that for ten years or so, at the very
least, there would have been no final
standard, and that during this period
the value of every weight and measure
would have been changed three times. A
more cumbersome way of setting to work
it is hard to imagine; in comparison with
this, the introduction of an absolutely new
set of standards and the scrapping of the
old, drastic though it is, would be an easy
task. We fear that it is too much to hope
that China will persist in her resolution
to adopt the metric system and enforce it
throughout the land, though there is much
to be said in favour of such a course. If
she is ever to have a national system of
weights and measures, it will be necessary
to introduce new standards, and it would
be just as easy to make the kilogramme
and metre the standards as to introduce
some revised *catty* and foot, while by
adopting the former course China would
put herself in line with the majority of
European nations.

Mr. E. R. Bate, Chief Constructor at
the Royal Naval Dockyard, Hongkong,
has been transferred to Pembroke Dock,
and will be leaving the Colony shortly.
During his residence here Mr. Bate has
performed great service as President of
the Dockyard Recreation Club. He
imparted much of his keenness and
enthusiasm particularly into the rifle
shooting section of the Club, and the
wonderful strides made by the Club are
in no small measure due to his stimulating
encouragement and energy. His successor
will find it difficult indeed adequately to
fill Mr. Bate's place in the social and
sporting life of the Naval Yard.

Another old China hand passed away
at Shanghai last week in the person of
Captain John Richard Cook, of the opium
hulk, aged 70 years. The deceased
was a native of Bristol, England, and
came out to the Far East thirty-five years
ago in a sailing ship. At a later period
he joined the China Navigation Co.
(Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) and rose to
the rank of captain. In 1893 he
decided to leave the sea, and went into the
employ of Messrs. Kawasjee, Pallanjee &
Co., with whom he remained, in charge of
their opium hulk, up to the time of his
death. He had a very brief illness—only
two days—pneumonia being the cause of
his death.

Our Peking correspondent writes:—
Whether he was inspired by the example
of the new German Minister to China,
who travelled hitherwards on a Nor-
wegian steamer as a supercargo and is
by way of being acclaimed by the Ger-
mans as a hero for having outwitted the
detectives of two countries, or whether he
had some motive which is difficult to
fathom at the present time, the former
Consul General at Hongkong, Dr.
Voretzsch, is by this time one of the most
talked about men on the China coast and
elsewhere by reason of an exploit which
has just come to light in Peking.

The discovery was made by Mr. A.
Nilsson, Swedish Consul in Hongkong,
who, with his wife, has been staying at
the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits for
several weeks past. The other day he
received a letter from the German Minis-
ter, Admiral von Hintze, and on opening
it he was surprised to find that he was
addressed as "Dear Consul," and invited
to attend at the German Legation for
some instructions. To say that he was
surprised is stating the obvious. How-
ever, he decided to make inquiries, and
calling the hotel manager, asked if there
was anybody else in the hotel bearing the
same name. The manager replied that
there was, and when Mr. Nilsson expressed
a wish to meet him the manager con-
sented to introduce him. They went to
a certain room, and there Mr. Nilsson
was introduced to "Mr. Nilsson." The
Swedish Consul was considerably aston-
ished to recognise in the other "Mr.
Nilsson," the former German Consul at
Hongkong, who was supposed to be lying
low at Bangkok. Of course, he asked
how Dr. Voretzsch came to be in Peking
under an assumed name, but whatever the
explanation was, if any, the Swedish
Consul let it be understood that he
objected to his name being used. The
Doctor replied that he was sorry, but he
could not drop the use of the name at
present, as he had just had his cards
printed. I am not at liberty to tell all
that followed, but the real Mr. Nilsson,
having shown his displeasure, bowed
himself out, and, as was to be expected,
he did not keep the news to himself.

Your correspondent had seen Dr.
Voretzsch and recognised the face as one
that he should know, with its sabre slash
on the cheek, but could not recall him
until this incident was related. Then he
remembered that the Doctor has been in
the hotel off and on for some two or three
weeks, and usually sat at a table with
several other Germans. The unreal "Mr.
Nilsson" has now gone to Shanghai, and
several people would like to know what
his mission is, the more so that there is
a general suspicion that the Germans are
trying to foment trouble between China
and Japan.

Though the attendance at the Manila
Carnival exceeded by 21,000 that of last
year, the Carnival was not so successful
financially.

Still another attempt is to be made to
save the British steamer *Bengloe*, which
has been hard and fast on a coral forma-
tion at Moyuno Shoal, Sulu Sea, for the
past two months.

The Japanese national anthem,
"Kimigayo," specially scored for a full
symphony orchestra by Sir Henry Wood,
was performed for the first time in Lon-
don at Queen's Hall last month.

A religious order in Rome having a
branch in Tokyo has received information
that the Japanese Government intends
sending an Envoy Extraordinary to the
Holy See to congratulate the Pope on his
accession to the throne and to establish
diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

The weekly statement of Mr. G. J. B.
Sayer (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer)
in regard to the Cigarette and Tobacco
Fund for the Allied Forces at the Front
shows that the total contributions to the
fund have reached the sum of \$2,910.17,
of which \$2,684.17 has been expended,
leaving a balance of \$226 in hand. Up to
the present 300,000 cigarettes and
1,648 lbs. of plug tobacco have been sent
Home.

GERMAN CONSUL'S NEW
ROLE.

Our Peking correspondent writes:—
Whether he was inspired by the example
of the new German Minister to China,
who travelled hitherwards on a Nor-
wegian steamer as a supercargo and is
by way of being acclaimed by the Ger-
mans as a hero for having outwitted the
detectives of two countries, or whether he
had some motive which is difficult to
fathom at the present time, the former
Consul General at Hongkong, Dr.
Voretzsch, is by this time one of the most
talked about men on the China coast and
elsewhere by reason of an exploit which
has just come to light in Peking.

The discovery was made by Mr. A.
Nilsson, Swedish Consul in Hongkong,
who, with his wife, has been staying at
the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits for
several weeks past. The other day he
received a letter from the German Minis-
ter, Admiral von Hintze, and on opening
it he was surprised to find that he was
addressed as "Dear Consul," and invited
to attend at the German Legation for
some instructions. To say that he was
surprised is stating the obvious. How-
ever, he decided to make inquiries, and
calling the hotel manager, asked if there
was anybody else in the hotel bearing the
same name. The manager replied that
there was, and when Mr. Nilsson expressed
a wish to meet him the manager con-
sented to introduce him. They went to
a certain room, and there Mr. Nilsson
was introduced to "Mr. Nilsson." The
Swedish Consul was considerably aston-
ished to recognise in the other "Mr.
Nilsson," the former German Consul at
Hongkong, who was supposed to be lying
low at Bangkok. Of course, he asked
how Dr. Voretzsch came to be in Peking
under an assumed name, but whatever the
explanation was, if any, the Swedish
Consul let it be understood that he
objected to his name being used. The
Doctor replied that he was sorry, but he
could not drop the use of the name at
present, as he had just had his cards
printed. I am not at liberty to tell all
that followed, but the real Mr. Nilsson,
having shown his displeasure, bowed
himself out, and, as was to be expected,
he did not keep the news to himself.

Your correspondent had seen Dr.
Voretzsch and recognised the face as one
that he should know, with its sabre slash
on the cheek, but could not recall him
until this incident was related. Then he
remembered that the Doctor has been in
the hotel off and on for some two or three
weeks, and usually sat at a table with
several other Germans. The unreal "Mr.
Nilsson" has now gone to Shanghai, and
several people would like to know what
his mission is, the more so that there is
a general suspicion that the Germans are
trying to foment trouble between China
and Japan.

THE WAR.

GERMAN "FRIGHTFULNESS."

THREAT TO BROADCAST FLOATING MINES.

EFFECT OF WAR WITH AMERICA.

AMBASSADOR'S SERIOUS WARNING.

ALLIES AND JAPANESE DEMANDS ON CHINA.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN "FRIGHTFULNESS."

GIGANTIC SOWING OF FLOATING MINES CONTEMPLATED.

LONDON, February 15th.

It appears that Count Bernstorff, German Ambassador to Washington, in an interview with Mr. Bryan, intimated that Germany would partly rescind the war zone decree if Mr. Bryan insisted on the *Wilhelmina's* cargo being delivered at Hamburg. This failing, the German Minister threatened further "frightfulness."

The direction of such "frightfulness" is indicated in a Copenhagen dispatch which states that Germany contemplates the sowing of floating mines broadcast in a gigantic scale.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S GRAVE WARNING.

LONDON, February 15th.

The American Ambassador at Berlin, interviewed by the *National Zeitung*, dwelt on the insanity of a German-American war, which, he said, would be fatal to Germany economically, in view of the millions of German money invested in American undertakings. But the language of the German Press, he said, increased the difficulty of solving a difficult problem. The possibility of a serious conflict would instantly arise if an American ship were sunk.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS RETIRING TO THE NEIMEN.

LONDON, February 15th.

A Petrograd communiqué says:—On the right bank of the Vistula the fighting is gradually developing on the front from Mochow to the Myschitzpitz-Ostrolenska road, and is of the character of isolated engagements.

Considerable stubbornness distinguishes the fighting at Lyck, Raigrod, and Grajewo. In the region further north the Russians are retiring towards a fortified line on the River Niemen under pressure from a great German force.

There has been only a cannonade on the left bank of the Vistula, on the Nida River.

We repulsed in the Carpathians attacks in the Gorlice and Svidnik regions, and carried the fortifications at Smolnik, east of Lupkow, capturing 1,018 prisoners. There has been stubborn fighting on the Tulkla-Wyszow front and the railways to Nadvornia.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARTILLERY BATTLE CONTINUES.

LONDON, February 15th.

The Paris evening communiqué says:—Between the sea and the Meuse no infantry action has been reported.

In Belgium, between the Oise and the Aisne, and also in Champagne, there have been artillery duels.

In Lorraine, in the region of Pont-a-Mousson, we counter-attacked the enemy, who had occupied Norroy, and gained a footing on an adjacent height. The struggle continues.

No fresh report has been received regarding the operations in the Valley of Lauch, where fighting has taken place of the nature of an outpost affair.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

GENEROUS BENEFACTIONS BY MR. HO TUNG.

We are informed, on excellent authority, that Mr. Ho Tung has again shown his deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of the Colony, by making some generous contributions to the funds of the University. The Council of the University is to be congratulated upon this practical evidence that the work upon which their efforts are centred is so greatly appreciated by the most prominent citizens in Hongkong.

It will be remembered by many of the readers of this journal that Mr. Ho Tung contributed, about three or four years ago, ten thousand dollars to the endowment fund which was then being raised. Two or three prominent merchants in the Straits Settlements contributed larger sums, and if we remember rightly the largest sum given by any one Chinese benefactor was that from Mr. Luk Yow, who donated fifty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Ho Tung has, however, apparently now earned for himself the proud position of heading the list for in time his total benefactions will come to one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

THE HO TUNG PROFESSORSHIP.

As we understand this latest piece of news, the recent bequest has been made as follows:—Fifty thousand dollars has been given outright, with the sole proviso that certain improvements are to be made in the teaching of clinical surgery. Various reforms have been introduced at the University concerning the work done in the faculty of medicine. One of the most important has been the new arrangements whereby the students attend the Chinese cases at the Government Civil Hospital. In future one of the local doctors will receive remuneration for teaching clinical surgery at the hospital, although his appointment by the Government as a visiting surgeon will continue to be of an honorary nature.

In addition to this donation of fifty thousand dollars, Mr. Ho Tung has also promised to give an annual contribution of five thousand dollars per annum for the next ten years. Thus, with the original ten thousand dollars, this generous benefactor, at the end of ten years, will have made contributions to the funds of the University, the total value of which will be one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Doubtless as a method of expressing their full appreciation of this most valuable assistance in the work of progress upon which they are engaged, the University authorities, it is understood, will call the doctor who teaches clinical surgery at the Government Civil Hospital the Ho Tung Professor of Clinical Surgery.

ITALIAN CONVENT PUPILS' CONCERT.

Organised with great thoroughness by the pupils of the music class of the Italian Convent, Caine Road, a most enjoyable concert was given in the Convent yesterday for the purpose of augmenting Lady Lugard's Belgian Refugees' Fund. An excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music had been compiled, and the crowded audience enjoyed a really first-class entertainment.

The programme was as follows:—"Festa al Villaggio," Misses M. Roza, C. Ozorio and A. Campos; *Il giuoco dei Fiori*, Misses W. Kendall, A. Begley, M. Soriano and E. and Esther Pfeider; *Rondo*, Miss R. and V. Young; *Recitat on*, "Cheap Dinner," Miss M. Higgins; "Lucia Di Lammermoor," Misses R. Tam, M. Lee, M. Jau Hawk, J. Tam, E. Chu, and Y. Young; *Larghetto*, Misses R. and V. Young; *Valzer Appassionato*, Misses C. Horley, E. and Esther Pfeider and Master S. Owen; Song "Awake," Mrs. Charlton; *Polonaise*, Misses M. Jison and E. McLeod; *Recitation*, "Here she goes and there she goes," Miss M. Garrod; *Polonaise*, Mrs. Suiter, Misses M. Abwee, M. Jison, and E. Figueiredo; Spanish dance, Misses P. Benito, C. and A. Fanlo, and J. Gonzales; "Polka Colerata," Misses C. Jison, L. McGuire, L. Figueiredo, A. Remedios, M. Ayres Silva, E. Figueiredo, E. Carvalho, and E. del Campo; *Il Figlio della Provvidenza*, Misses C. Mapa and M. Melhuish. Band (Kinder-Symphonie) played by 40 children.

The accompaniments were played by Misses E. Figueiredo, M. Melhuish, C. Gittins, M. Jison, J. P. Braga, and A. Sian, Miss C. C. Fanlo acting as "Bandmaster."

The concert will be repeated this evening at the Convent, at 6 p.m.

"EMDEN" MEN REACH ARABIA.

A cable received by the German Consulate at Manila says:—"The escaped crew from the *Emden* landed at Hodeida, Arabia, and were enthusiastically received by the Turks."

We presume this has reference to the men who escaped in the Cable Company's schooner *Ayesha*.

GRAND OPERA IN HONGKONG.

It is frequently said that music has no charms for the foreign communities in the Far East. Only recently there went the rounds of the Home Press a paragraph headed "the Unmusical Far East" relating to the bankruptcy of a well-known musician who has on two or three occasions toured the Far East with a concert party, with disastrous results. As a general rule, indeed, are not well patronised in Hongkong, and it was therefore all the more astonishing that the Italian Grand Opera Company, which opened a season last night at the Theatre Royal, should have been greeted with a house filled to its utmost capacity, even standing-room being sold. Either the advertisement of the Company's repertoire was a sufficiently powerful attraction in itself or the reputation of the Company must have preceded them from Shanghai. Whatever the reason may be, the Company deserved the compliment. We believe we are correct in saying that the community of Hongkong has never been treated to a Grand Opera season before, and the state of the booking must make the present company wonder how the Far East has come to be so misjudged and neglected in this respect.

A week of packed houses would scarcely suffice, however, to tempt a Company of the quality of our present visitors to come often to Hongkong. They are a combination to fill much larger opera houses than the theatres of the Far East, and it is, we believe, only by pure mischance that the community is able to enjoy now a week of Grand Opera such as is seldom to be had outside the capitals of Europe.

"Il Trovatore" (*Angled The Troubadour*) is one of the best known and most popular of operas. In the first of the four acts the history of the childhood of Count di Luna's and the loss of his brother is related by Ferrando, Captain of the Guard, to the count's retainers—how the infant brother came under the evil eye of a witch who was seized and condemned to the stake; and then how the daughter of the witch, determined to avenge her mother's fate, causes the count's younger son to disappear, and the bones of a child are discovered on the pile of charred embers after the witch's burning.

The Troubadour is mentioned in the second scene of the first act, where Leonora (a noble lady of the Court of an Aragon Princess) appears in the garden of the Palace with her faithful maid Inez, in whom she confides her interest in an unknown knight whom she had seen at a tournament. The Count is wooing Leonora and when the Count hears the Troubadour serenading Leonora and confessing his love his rage leads to a combat. The second act gives us the scene of a Gypsy Camp with the witch's daughter of the first act, and a chance meeting with Manrico, the Troubadour, to whom she relates the story of her life. The next scene introduces us to a convent, which Leonora has entered in the belief that her love has been killed, but she is carried away before the final vow has been taken. In the third act we have the very moving scene of the capture of Gypsy in the first scene and in the second of the Troubadour and Leonora on their honeymoon, when news reaches them that the Gypsy has been captured and is about to be burnt. Manrico, the troubadour, believing the Gypsy to be his mother, rushes to her assistance.

The final act represents both Manrico and the Gypsy to be confined in dungeons. Hither Leonora comes to be near her lover and sings the plaintive *Adieu*. Then comes Verdi's most famous operatic scene, the great *Miserere*, with the deep-toned bell and the mournful chorus of priests chanting for the soul of a doomed prisoner. Then an impressive chorus by the orchestra leading to the sobbing lament of Leonora and her vain appeal for mercy for the prisoner. The final scene is the prison cell and the tragic ending when Leonora poisons herself and when the Count, after he has sent Manrico to his death, is dragged to the window by the Gypsy, who cries to him: "You have killed your brother"; whereupon the Count with a wild cry of remorse drops senseless as the curtain falls.

The principal parts were taken by Mlle. Turpallomeni ("Leonora"), Mlle. Visoni ("Azucena"), M. Dagradi ("Manrico"), M. Scamuzzi ("Count di Luna"), and M. Mancori ("Ferrando"). They are all accomplished operatic artists and their highly successful rendering of "Il Trovatore" last night gave the audience ample assurance that any opera in the advertised list given by so capable a Company must be well worth hearing. Last night's performance was indeed a great treat and the audience expressed their keen enjoyment and appreciation in rapturous applause. Without detracting in the least from the success achieved by all the other principals, one of the outstanding successes of the opera was that achieved by Mlle. Visoni in the role of the Gypsy. To-night the Company perform "La Traviata."

NOTES FROM PEKING.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, February 2nd.

A FLAG INCIDENT.

The foreign community was interested, to put it mildly, in the flying of the German flag from the Hotel des Wagons Litts, which is owned by a British company, on the Kaiser's birthday, and the incident caused no little comment. Whatever annoyance was felt by the British and Allied community was allayed when it was learned that the flag was promptly hauled down on certain British representations being made. Somebody got a wigging, and the explanation was that it had always been hoisted in previous years. We may be sure that the same mistake is not likely to be made again.

THE ICE TROUBLE.

People who live in the sunny South have no idea of the derangement caused by the ice in the north. For instance, the Taku river, which was supposed to be kept open by ice-breakers, only sees one steamer able to centre in the Far East in sending down that owing to the wind having blown the flocks inward the sea for twenty-five miles from the mouth of the river is a mass of ice impassable to shipping. This bed of ice also makes it impossible meantime to repair the broken cable off Chefoo, so that our telegraphic service is handicapped.

ICE HOCKEY.

We have seen some good hockey during the week, the fastest games ever played here taking place on Saturday night and Sunday morning, when the Peking Club were at home to Tientsin. The visitors won both matches. Other games are being arranged for next Sunday between these teams.

DEATH OF MAJOR IRELAND.

Hongkong joined with other British centres in the Far East in sending condolences on the death of Major Ireland, of the 36th Sikhs, commandant of the British Legation Guards, which occurred last Thursday. He was in the prime of life, was a capable officer and a good sportsman. His loss is deeply regretted. The funeral on Sunday morning was most impressive, and all the Legation Guards of the Allies and neutrals were represented in the procession, which was, of course, headed by the Sikhs.

THE RELIEF FUND.

Peking has done well in contributing to the Prince of Wales' Fund, and the secretary is making an effort to complete the sum of \$10,000. An entertainment in the interests of Russian and French charitable organisations is being arranged to be held in Peking at an early date, tickets to be sold at five dollars each. Tientsin entertainers are expected to lend their services again.

FINANCIAL.

The arrangements for the flotation of the second internal loan of \$24,000,000 are under discussion by the responsible authorities, and it is believed that it will be issued in April. Like the previous loan, it will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

To-day the Chinese Government received four and a half million taels from the Salt Gabelle to tide them over the China New Year. These and other facts show that the situation in China is not by any means desperate.

A NEW PAPER.

The *North China Daily Mail*, an evening paper to serve Tientsin and Peking, made its debut on Saturday, and has created a favourable impression by reason of its neat arrangement and good get-up. It introduces itself modestly, asking for a place for itself and indicating that it is not up against any except, of course, the enemy.

PARTY POLITICS.

The Chinese are being warned to eschew party politics, even the members of the reputable Chinputang are not feeling too comfortable. Resignations of officials from this party are welcomed as indications of loyalty, and it looks as if the day of party politics in China is not yet awhile.

A NEW TAX.

Life in the capital has certain disadvantages. Experiments are conducted here before being tried elsewhere, the latest being the house tax. The method of collecting this is to be worked out in Peking first, and after the medicine has been tried on the dog and the animal survives, the country will have the benefit of paying another tax to swell the none too full coffers of the Government.

OFF TO THE FRONT.

Mr. M. Wilkinson, consulting engineer to the Tung-Hsing Mining Company, and Mr. B. G. Chamberlain, student interpreter in the British Legation, both members of the Peking Volunteers, leave within a few days for Home to take up commissions in the British army. Mr. Chamberlain is being married to-morrow and good wishes will follow the couple.

JAPAN'S METAL IMPORTS.

The recently issued report of H.M. Commercial Attaché at Tokyo for the year 1913-1914 deals, among other things, with the import trade of Japan in minerals and machinery, and although the year in question can hardly be considered as normal, on account of the political crisis at the beginning of 1913 and the consequent industrial retrenchment, the trade statistics are, nevertheless, noteworthy. The trade boom of 1911-1912 induced Japanese importers to lay in large stocks of metals, but these were not disposed of during 1913, and still, to a large extent, remain on their hands. The schemes which were formulated before the depression must, however, soon be proceeded with, and the exploitation of the Bakulin oilfields will considerably increase the demand for tubing, if for nothing else. Thus it may justly be assumed that the figures in the above-mentioned report are some guide as to the requirements of Japan, in the way of metals and machinery, in the near future. During 1913 the Japanese imports of iron and steel, in pigs and ingots from the United Kingdom, amounted to 103,474 tons, which were valued at \$188,400, and from the Tata Ironworks in India to \$1,171 tons, at \$200,000. The only other considerable supplier was China, with 59,469 tons, at \$209,000. The imports from Germany only amounted to 14,847 tons, at \$29,000. Nevertheless, if our ironmasters can capture this German trade it will represent an additional 17 per cent. to their output. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Chinese ironworks will prove very serious competitors, now that the country is becoming more powerful, for her geographical position gives China an immense advantage over all other iron producers. In bars and sections there is a large amount of trade which should be open to British enterprise. The imports from Germany under this heading amounted to 93,423 tons, valued at \$281,600, and from Belgium 40,409 tons, at \$267,100. Seeing that the United States sent only some 7,000 tons, and China none at all, it is evident that there must be a good market here for British ironmasters. In black plates the United Kingdom already supplies roughly one-half when measured by value, or a third in tonnage. This discrepancy in ratio is chiefly due to the German contribution, which was nearly equal to the British share in tonnage, but only realised half the value. If the German trade in this direction could be secured to us it would mean an additional \$240,000 at the German price, or some \$400,000 if the price for the superior British quality could be obtained. The United Kingdom practically has a monopoly of the tinplate trade, supplying 25,012 tons valued at \$493,000, out of a total of 24,307 tons valued at \$470,400. The condition with regard to galvanised sheets is almost the same, the British figures being 20,502 tons, at \$491,200, out of 34,025 tons valued at \$549,300. Iron pipes are the only commodity which the United States supply in a preponderant quantity. Their contribution was 27,152 tons, valued at \$372,000. The British share was 7,738 tons, worth \$118,000, and Germany, securing her trade, as usual, by means of low prices, delivered 3,373 tons for \$160,000, or at a price some 18 per cent. below that offered for British goods. The imports of machinery were very high, and easily create a record, the total being \$3,752,000, as against \$2,957,600 in 1912 and \$2,818,000 in 1911. Our share was approximately one-half in each case, being \$1,737,800 for 1913. During the same year Germany sent \$273,600 worth, and the United States \$764,300, while the contributions of other countries were, individually, inconsiderable.

GOLD FROM CHINA FOR UNITED STATES.

The *Times* New York correspondent, cabling on January 13th said:—

There is keen interest in the announcement that about \$3,000,000 (\$600,000) of gold is being shipped from Shanghai to the Guaranty Trust Company here—the first large consignment China has ever sent to the United States—and there is much speculation as to how China, being a silver country, is able to ship that amount of gold.

Of the total \$1,700,000 has already arrived in San Francisco, and the balance is en route or engaged. It is generally believed that the movement originated in certain special transactions outside of trade with the United States, and therefore in the strictest sense it cannot be considered as inaugurating a dollar exchange with China.

SHIPPING IN NORTHERN EUROPE.

FREIGHT PRICES UP FROM 18% TO 65%.

Shipping in Northern Europe wrote a Copenhagen correspondent last month, is in a state of piracy. Sufficient tonnage is not available on account of the fact that lots of goods hitherto came via Hamburg in German vessels, which have either been captured or laid up.

Copenhagen firms have been paying thirty shillings per ton to England. Scandinavian prices and New York and Scandinavian have gone up from sixteen shillings in August until now they are from sixty to sixty-five shillings.

Norwegian and Swedish steamship companies which had large contracts with Denmark in August at sixteen shillings have notified their cancellation and their willingness to pay the penalty for non-fulfilment. The net loss to Danish firms, owing to cancellation amounts to \$100,000. The authorities are seriously discussing the possibility of expropriating shipping, or, as an alternative, the fixing of maximum prices, but the question is naturally a difficult one to deal with, owing to the international character of shipping.

It is regarded as certain that an appeal will be made to Danish shipping firms to use their tonnage in the interest of the country.

OUTRAGES AGAINST THE CHURCH.

56 PRIESTS KILLED IN THREE BELGIAN DIOCESES.

The following is published at the request of the Belgian Legation in London:—

The Catholic clergy appeared to have suffered in a most special measure from the German invasion of Belgium. Churches and religious houses have been destroyed or profaned in almost every village, and in many towns where the German Army passed by. In most cases these edifices have been utilized as stables or prisons. In many places the sacred vessels were stolen when they had not been placed in a safe hiding place.

Members of the clergy have been exposed to special maltreatment by the German soldiery. In the dioceses of Liège, Namur, Malines, and Ghent many priests and other religious persons have been shot or hung, and many have been carried off into Germany, where some of them appear to have been subjected to abominable usage.

On August 21st the priest of Beechem, the Rev. M. de Clerk, was arrested by German soldiers and accused of having fired at them. This was entirely false, for he was suffering from disease, and for some time had not even been able to conduct divine service. This poor invalid was hoisted on a cannon, he was then pulled down and cast into a ditch. Next some soldiers took him by the arms and legs and dragged him along the pavement. The old man, tortured in this fashion and absolutely exhausted, said that he would rather suffer death than the continuance of such cruel treatment. He was then shot. He was 83 years of age.

MEDIEVAL CRUELTY.
A priest, who escaped death by a miracle, makes the following deposition:—

"On Tuesday, August 15th, at about 9 a.m., the Germans arrived in swarms at the village of Schaffen. Pretending that shots had been fired at them—which was wholly untrue, for no one had even thought of resistance—they began to murder, burn, and pillage. About 170 houses, including the Town Hall and the priest's house, were burnt to the ground; 27 civilians (one of whom was the clerk) were murdered in cowardly fashion. I myself fell into the hands of their executioners, who maltreated me in every way, and put up a gallows, on which they proposed to hang me. They forced me for a long time to continue staring up at the sun.

"At about 8.45 they released me, after flogging me with a riding whip. I was bleeding badly and lying on the earth, when an officer told me to get up and go. I had gone about 200 yards when they began to shoot at me; some 50 shots were fired, and the balls whistled round my head. This was my salvation. I lay on my night half naked, my clothes in pieces, my head bare, under a bush. The Germans thought that they had killed me. I got off and reached Diest."

WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS.
A Commission of Inquiry has collected information showing that in the Diocese of Namur 20 priests were killed without any other dioceses. In that of Liège, 100 priests were shot, among them the Abbé de Romain, the Abbé de Namur, the Abbé de Liège, the Abbé de Spontin, the Abbé de Gillard, the Abbé de la Cour, the Abbé de Hastière-par-delà, the Abbé de Burinax, Superintendent of the Diocese of St. Louis at Namur. The curé de Spontin was hung up first by the feet, then by the hands, he was pierced by several bayonet thrusts, and finally shot.

GENERAL BOTHA'S PLEA FOR FORBEARANCE.

"JUSTICE WILL BE DONE."

General Botha, in conversation with Reuter's correspondent, said he considered that, now the rebellion was over, no fear need be entertained of a recurrence of the trouble. The one thing most useful—and on this General Botha lays great stress—is that all sections of the loyal population, Dutch and English alike, should abstain from words or actions which might exacerbate feeling. He says, in effect, "Let the dead past bury its dead."

"I am sure my English friends will understand what is expedient," observed General Botha, "when I tell them that continued denunciation of the rebels may wound just those whom I know Englishmen have no desire to wound. I mean the Dutch, who have been responsible for quelling this rebellion. The loyalists have discharged a painful duty out of a stern sense of honour, and, having relatives and friends often among the rebels, they regard the whole rebellion as a lamentable business upon which the curtain should be rung down with as little declamation, as little controversy, and as little recrimination as possible. To those who call for the infliction of severe penalties upon the ringleaders, I wish to say:—'Be sure justice will be done.' In due time Courts will be constituted to deal with these men."

"For myself, personally, the last three months have provided the saddest experience of all my life. I can say the same for General Smuts, and, indeed, for every member of the Government. The late war, our South African War, is but a thing of yesterday. You will understand my feelings, and the feelings of the loyal commandos, when among the rebel dead and wounded we found from time to time men who had fought in our ranks during the dark days of that campaign."

"The loyal commandos have had a hard task to perform and they have performed it. The cause of law and order has been and will be vindicated. Let that be enough. This is no time for exultation or for recrimination. Let us spare one another's feelings. Remember we have to live together in this land long after the war is ended."

STORIES FROM THE TRENCHES.

"TIPPERARY."

An officer in a Highland regiment writes on December 26th:—

You need not have pined us on Christmas Day; I have seldom spent a more entertaining one, despite the curious conditions. We were in the trenches, and the Germans began to make merry on Christmas Eve, shouting at us to come out and meet them. They sang songs (very well); our men answered by singing "Who were you with last night?" and of course "Tipperary" (very badly).

I was horrified at discovering some of our men actually had gone out, imbued more with the idea of seeing the German trenches than anything else; they met halfway, and there ensued the giving of cigarettes and receiving of cigars, and they arranged (the private soldiers of one army and the private soldiers of the other) a forty-eight hours' armistice. The enemy sang all night, and during my watch they played "Home, Sweet Home," and "God Save the King."

ON THE BEST OF TERMS.
Another officer in the Rifle Brigade describes Christmas Day at the front in the following letter, which appears in the *Times*:—

On Christmas Day we had a sort of mutual truce; nothing on paper or even in words, but a sort of mutual understanding. — and self after breakfast walked halfway to the trench in front of us and shouted for an officer, as we wanted to see what regiment was in front of us. That did it! The Germans came out, and as soon as we saw they were Saxons I knew it was all right, because they're good fellows on the whole and play the game as far as they know it.

The officer came out; we gravely saluted each other, and I then pointed to nine dead Germans lying in midfield and suggested burying them, which both sides proceeded to do. We gave them some wooden crosses for them, which completely won them over, and soon the men were on the best of terms and laughing. Several of the Saxons spoke very fair English, and some talked from London, much to our cockney's delight, and talk became general about "Peccadilly," etc.

Then both sides returned to their trenches for their Christmas dinner, and afterwards went out again for another chat. They gave our fellows cigars, and we gave them English newspapers! They said, "Kaiser he no do—good, and that Russia had been completely wiped out, and that they were going to bother us till January 1st, when their Eastern army would have returned, and then they were going to wipe us off the face of the earth. We roared with laughter, but they were quite serious about it, and evidently believed it all. Some of them had printed postcards to send home saying that they had won a great victory over the English, but that we had another 80,000 men coming up to reinforce us, but these were the last of the British Army, and after that the war would be over! One of them played a mouth-organ, and then others did sort of weird dances, or series of hops, in the turnip field where we were!

A GAME AT FOOTBALL.
A further extract from the same letter runs as follows:—

I think I did our men good to have a close inspection of their foes; three-quarters of them seemed to be very young youths; I wouldn't mind taking most of them on myself with a bayonet. They said we were very good shots, so I hope by that we've done some damage. They said to the men, "Send us the tip when you're relieved, and we will fire over your heads till then." I don't think I'll have any more orders not to fire till they do, and if they get the same orders this truce will continue indefinitely. It's really an extraordinary state of affairs. We had an inter-platoon game of football in the afternoon; a cap comforter stuffed with straw did for the ball, much to the Saxons' amusement. In the evening we said "Good night," and our men lit large fires in the trenches and sang songs, though I took good care to double my sentries, as I trust these fellows devil an inch. This morning war has broken out again, but not in front of us.

WAR BREVITIES.

A German official communiqué concluded the other day with the addition:— "This is the truth." It is emphasised that no first-class Power has ever been reduced to making such an appeal.

The British Government has presented £120 to every man of the crew of the steamer *Flora*, of the Koninklijke Nederlandse Stoomboot Maatschappij, who rescued sailors from the British cruisers *Cressy*, *Hogue*, and *Aboukir*.

The *Petit Parisien*, according to a London cablegram, quotes a French Infantry Captain as saying that the helmets of the Germans recently killed at the Aisne are without spikes, which, being of copper, have been unscrewed and sent to Germany.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell in the course of an address on December 18th on "Duty and Discipline" said that the previous week he went to the Yorkshire coast to inspect the Boy Scouts on duty. At Scarborough he addressed 800 of them on their duty, and told them particularly to be on the lookout, as there was sure to be a raid before long, and that if a fog came on they were all to come on duty. As a matter of fact his expectation was realised in a few days, and when the raid came the boys were all on the spot.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The T.K.K. str. *Shingo Maru*, which left San Francisco on the 18th January, is expected to arrive at this port via Honolulu, Japan ports and Manila on the 16th February, at 8 a.m.

THE KING'S SOLDIERS AND THE CZAR'S.

RUSSIAN WRITER'S COMPARISON.

[BY ZINOVY N. PREEV.]

It is hard to imagine at the first glance two more distinct types of humanity than the British Tommy and the soldier of the Czar. Superficially they are representatives of two civilisations. Even their faces and clothes seem to accentuate this utter diversity of type and stage of culture. An average British Tommy, even in his war kit, is typical of the advanced state of material civilisation in England, with his well-fitting khaki tunic and overcoat, his neat cap, his laced-up boots and puttees, not forgetting his shaven face. The Russian soldier, on the other hand, in his "bushlyk" (winter head-gear), grey felt coat or sheepskin, and heavy top boots, with his big beard, looks uncouth and rugged.

Nothing more dissimilar could be imagined. And yet when we look at them more closely, when we approach them with psychological understanding and sympathy, we find between them a great spiritual affinity. The same spirit seems to move them in this war, they show the same frame of mind.

Nothing reveals to us the inner soul of either of them better than their frank unsophisticated letters to their relatives and friends. The historian of the future will undoubtedly be very grateful to the Press of to-day for making public their intimate impressions and thoughts prompted by their experiences at the front.

The following is a typical Tommy's letter:—

I am indeed having the great experience of my life. We are right in the firing line now. The German lines are about three hundred yards away, and they have not made an attack since we have been here. They keep up a form of annoyance, however, called sniping. Their cracks shots (so called) creep up under cover of darkness and entrench themselves near to us. They pot at you every time they get a glimpse. I have just had a shower of dirt knocked from off the trench by one of their bullets, obviously aimed at a fellow standing beside me. Twang! goes another one. For two mornings running I've had my tea spoiled in the same way. Evidently the smoke from my fire attracted them; over my bread and jam and all! That's about all the harm they do. Some have had narrow escapes, though; one had a stone water-bottle smashed in his head, another a piece of wood splintered, and so on. — Neither were serious wounds.

If any of our good friends could see us now they'd have a shock; we do look a murderous lot. Mud! You've heard the expression "Smothered from head to foot"—well, we are much worse than that. We are carrying about 5,000 lb. of French territory between us.

On the Russian side may be put a letter printed in a Russian newspaper from a private of the Czar's Army, which also deals with the trenches:—

We are entrenched quite close to the enemy's lines. Life here is like that on a big estate. You begin work when the sun comes out and you finish it when it gets dark. The German (the Russian soldier never refers to the enemy in the plural) shoots well, but he avoids our bayonets. And how wily he is! He is full of cunning and treachery. When we first came here, one morning we saw the German trench in front of us full of Russian soldiers. We thought our fellows had taken it during the night. We shouted to them in Russian, and they replied to us with a hail of bullets. They were simply masquerading in our coats and caps. Where could they have got our clothes? They must have taken them from our dead or wounded. God forgive them such un-Christian behaviour.

This letter is as typical of the Russian soldier as the other is of Tommy. Superficially, like the external appearance of the writers, they are rather dissimilar in tone and style. But the same good nature, the same spirit of tolerant and broad humanity underlies them.

Since the war began I have read hundreds of soldiers' letters appearing in English, Russian, and German papers and the thing that has struck me most in them is this spirit of humanity so lacking in German soldiers' letters. A British Tommy speaks of his enemy with gentle, tolerant humour. A Russian, even in describing German treachery, is only mildly reproachful and forgiving. It is only in German letters that we see the spirit of contempt and sometimes hatred for the enemy. The Russians and the British seem incapable of the full-blooded Teutonic hate.

I should like to quote two more letters, this time of a British and a Russian officer, taken at random from two recent newspapers. The British officer writes:—

As you see, we are in for it again. — My present address is the Ritz Dug-out. Terms are strictly moderate, and the best straw is provided. The only drawback to it is that the road to my front door needs repairing badly. It is a regular quagmire and has an enormous "Jack Johnson" hole in the middle of it which the recent weather has converted into a pond. The orchestra plays continually, but the big drum is rather too persistent. Most of the times are pitched in the minor key. — There is a pathetic "missed you again" kind of wheeze in a bullet as it goes over.

Our guns have been in action, and already the shells are whistling over our heads and burst with a crash just at the border of the wood—a fact which is probably giving our German friends acute indigestion. Personally, after my meal of bully beef, bread and jam, and tea, I feel very well and am warmer than I was. Every now and then there is a ringing smack as a bullet passing over the trenches cops our parapets, so one doesn't put one's head up very much.

The Russian officer's letter runs:— "If you could only see me here, my dear friend, you wouldn't recognise me. At one stroke of fate I have been turned from a child of modern civilisation into a primitive man. Instead of a comfortable house I live in a hole, a veritable cave dweller. My whole outlook seems to have changed.

Things that used to fill my whole existence, my work in the laboratory, my artistic interests, seem to have disappeared somewhere in the distance, or, rather, seem to have grown over so small and insignificant. They seem to me now so childish, so unimportant. This great war, with all that it means, is the only thing that matters. One feels that it alone is worth living and dying for. Not only that, but the most immediate task seems great enough. The thing that really fills my whole being now is the attack due to-morrow at dawn. To dislodge the enemy from the fortified position yonder is the great thing. What is compared with this task our lack of elementary comfort of life? And, after all, things here are not half as bad as you, spoilt children of civilisation, may imagine. We live here in an atmosphere of true comradeship and mutual devotion. My little company is the most varied collection of men you could get together anywhere.

There is a Jew from Poland and another Jew from the Crimea who looks and talks more like a Tartar than a Jew. Then there is a Great Russian from Noygorod who tells us the funniest stories you ever heard, and a Little Russian from Poltava who sings the most tender love songs you have heard at a concert. And there are more Great Russians and Little Russians, and Poles and Jews and Caucasians and Lithuanians. But we are all simply Russians now, one happy Russian family. Life is really worth living in a family like this.

The writer of the first letter is a cheerful Briton, light-hearted and almost flippant, but of a fine true type. The author of the second letter is a typical Russian; he is "intelligent"—philosophical, meditative, idealistic, artistic, and fully conscious of the great scheme of which he is a tiny part, of the great task of which he is a modest performer—one of millions. But both letters display such a lack of vanity, such modesty, such self-satisfaction. There is no heroic posing, no self-complacency, no Prussian arrogance. An officer of his Most Exalted Majesty the Kaiser goes forth to crush the enemy, to conquer the world, and generally to cover himself with immortal glory. An officer of the King or of the Czar is simply doing his duty as best he can, quietly, modestly, cheerfully.

BRITAIN'S LAND FORCE. IMPROVED SCHEME FOR SIX ARMIES.

An Army Order, dated December 20th, was issued by the War Office announcing that the present organization of the Land Forces into Divisions and Army Corps is being further developed by the creation of Armies, each of which will consist generally of three Army Corps.

The 1st Army will be commanded by General Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
The 2nd Army by General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., D.S.O.
The 3rd Army by General Sir Archibald Hunter, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
The 4th Army by General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O.
The 5th Army by General Sir Leslie Rundle, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

The 6th Army by General Sir Bruce Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
ARMY CORPS COMMANDERS.
The 1st Army Corps will be commanded by Major-General C. C. Monro, C.B., who is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-General.
The 2nd Army Corps by Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Fergusson, Bt. C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
The 3rd Army Corps by Lieutenant-General Sir H. C. O. Plumer, K.C.B.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TODAY

Public Holiday.
6 p.m.—Concert at the Italian Convent.
9.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—"La Traviata."

TO-MORROW

9.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—"Cavalleria Rusticana," and "Pagliacci."

Thursday, 18th Feb.—
3 p.m.—Auction of a 40 H.P. Four-Cylinder Limousine Car at Sales Rooms, by Messrs Hughes & Hough.

9.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—"Rigoletto."

Friday, 19th Feb.—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

9.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—"Faust."

Saturday, 20th Feb.—
11.30 a.m.—Hampshire Estate & Finance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Hongkong Hotel.

Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Meeting of Shareholders at City Hall.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

9.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—"Carmen."

Monday, 22nd Feb.—
Hongkong Race Meeting.—1st Day.

Tuesday, 23rd Feb.—
Hongkong Race Meeting.—2nd Day.

Wednesday, 24th Feb.—
Hongkong Race Meeting.—3rd Day.

Friday, 26th Feb.—
11.30 a.m.—China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Saturday, 27th Feb.—
Hongkong Race Meeting.—4th Day.

Thursday, 4th March.—
Annual Flower and Vegetable Show of the Hongkong Horticultural Society in the Botanic Gardens.

Friday, 5th March.—
Annual Flower and Vegetable Show of the Hongkong Horticultural Society in the Botanic Gardens.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:
FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with "GUJARAT" 17th Mar.
26th Feb.
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:
From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" 5th March.
FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.
FIFTY WIRE TELEGRAPHY.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

MARSEILLES, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

A Frequent Service of Fast Cargo Steamers will be maintained between above Ports, commencing with the

S.S. "CITY OF DURHAM,"

Sailing from Hongkong on the 18th February, to be followed by the

S.S. "CITY OF CORINTH,"

on the 20th March and other high-powered Steamers at frequent intervals.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1915.

[236]

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines,

Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes

of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—78' by 85' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing

conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON CRAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES

brought in the Shops ranging to 100 Tons

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES

HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 Noon

at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 212. Telegraphic Address:—"TAIKOO DOCK."

[130]

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER FROM EXPERT ON OR ABOUT WILL LEAVE FOR ON OR ABOUT

CJIMANOEK JAPAN First half of Feb. SHANGHAI First half of Feb.

TJIKEMBANG JAPAN First half of Feb. JAPAN Second half of Feb.

TJILIWONG JAPAN Second half of Feb. JAPAN First half of Mar.

TJIBODAS... JAPAN Second half of Feb. SHANGHAI First half of Mar.

TJIKINI... JAPAN Second half of Feb. JAPAN First half of Mar.

TJILATJAP JAPAN First half of Mar. SHANGHAI Second half of Mar.

TJITAREM JAPAN Second half of Mar. JAPAN Second half of Mar.

TJIPANAS... JAPAN Second half of Mar. JAPAN Second half of Mar.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 14 Floor. Telephone No. 1574.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1915.

[8]

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCROW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

MANILA:—MANILA HOTEL.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES Exchanged.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

FOR	PER	DATE
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Hitchi Maru	Monday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Strait	Lycan	Tuesday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN, via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, CANADA, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA via SAN FRANCISCO and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Mongolia	Wednesday, 17th, Registration 11.00 A.M. Letters Noon
(Tientsin-Pukow Se. vice Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, the 22nd inst.)		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Wednesday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kwangang	Wednesday, 17th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Soshu Maru	Wednesday, 17th, 4.00 P.M.
Hankow	Yatsing	Wednesday, 17th, 4.00 P.M.
Japan via Yokohama	Singan	Thursday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Hankow and Peking	Wenchow	Thursday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa and Taiwan	Dayin Maru	Thursday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Haimun	Thursday, 18th, Noon
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 22nd inst.)		
Philippine Islands	Chinhua	Thursday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiting	Friday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Taiyuan	Saturday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma and United Kingdom via Canada (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Seattle Maru	Monday, 22nd, Registration Noon Letters 1.00 P.M.
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. Thursday, the 25th inst.)		
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN, via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA, and CANADA via SAN FRANCISCO and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Shinyo Maru	Tuesday, 23rd, Registration 10.00 A.M. Letters 11.00 A.M.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O. Friday, 26th inst.)		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 23rd, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Sungtang	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Timor, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Aldenham	Wednesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

February 15th.

ON LONDON:—

Telegraphic Transfer 1/9
Bank Bills, on demand 1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/9 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/9 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 1/9 1/2

ON PARIS:—

Bank Bills, on demand 220
Credits, at 4 months' sight 230 1/2

ON GERMANY:—

On demand nom
On 60 days' sight nom

ON NEW YORK:—

Bank Bills, on demand 42 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight nom

ON BOMBAY:—

Telegraphic Transfer nom
Bank, on demand 132 1/2

ON CALCUTTA:—

Telegraphic Transfer nom
Bank, on demand 132 1/2

ON SHANGHAI:—

Bank, at sight 78
Private, 30 days' sight nom

ON YOKOHAMA:—

On demand 86 1/2
On 30 days' sight 86 1/2
On 60 days' sight 86 1/2
On 90 days' sight 86 1/2
On 120 days' sight 86 1/2
On 150 days' sight 86 1/2
On 180 days' sight 86 1/2
On 210 days' sight 86 1/2
On 240 days' sight 86 1/2
On 270 days' sight 86 1/2
On 300 days' sight 86 1/2
On 330 days' sight 86 1/2
On 360 days' sight 86 1/2

ON SINGAPORE:—

On demand 6 1/2 p.m.
On 30 days' sight 6 1/2 p.m.
On 60 days' sight 6 1/2 p.m.
On 90 days' sight 6 1/2 p.m.
On 120 days' sight 6 1/2 p.m.
On 150 days' sight 6 1/2 p.m.
On 180 days' sight 6 1/2 p.m.
On 210 days' sight 6 1/2 p.m.
On 240 days' sight 6 1/2 p.m.
On 270 days' sight 6 1/2 p.m.
On 300 days' sight 6 1/2 p.m.
On 330 days' sight 6 1/2 p.m.
On 360 days' sight 6 1/2 p.m.

ON BANGKOK:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SOERABAYA:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON BATavia:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SURABAYA:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SEMERANG:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SOERABAYA:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SURABAYA:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SEMERANG:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SOERABAYA:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SURABAYA:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SEMERANG:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SOERABAYA:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SURABAYA:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SEMERANG:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SOERABAYA:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SURABAYA:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SEMERANG:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SOERABAYA:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SURABAYA:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SEMERANG:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SOERABAYA:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SURABAYA:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SEMERANG:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SOERABAYA:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SURABAYA:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SEMERANG:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SOERABAYA:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SURABAYA:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SEMERANG:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SOERABAYA:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SURABAYA:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SEMERANG:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

ON SOERABAYA:—

On demand 88
On 30 days' sight 88
On 60 days' sight 88
On 90 days' sight 88
On 120 days' sight 88
On 150 days' sight 88
On 180 days' sight 88
On 210 days' sight 88
On 240 days' sight 88
On 270 days' sight 88
On 300 days' sight 88
On 330 days' sight 88
On 360 days' sight 88

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASE.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$2800, sales & 11/100 buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited ...	60,000	\$12	all	\$10 1/2, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Ltd. ...	50,000	\$5	all	\$4, sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd	50,000	\$1	all	\$7.90, buyers
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 130 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation) ...	125,000	\$10	all	\$6.10, buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited ...	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$35, sellers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$68 1/2, buyers
H'kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$57
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited ...	10,000	\$68	all	
S'hai Docks and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 51, buyers
S'hai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,900	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 90, buyers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited ...	400,000	\$10	all	\$54, sellers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited ...	60,000	\$10	all	\$40, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$124, buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited ...	5,000	\$25	all	\$190
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$25, buyers
H'kong & South China Steamship Co., Ltd	15,000	\$6	all	\$2
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. ...	325,000	\$1	all	\$5, buyers
INSURANCES.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$347 1/2, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited ...	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$150, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$385	\$50	\$395, sellers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$18	\$5	Tls. 160, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited ...	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$820, buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd ...	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$225, buyers
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd	50,000	\$100	all	\$110
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$103	all	\$95, buyers
Land Reclamation Co., Ltd	3,000	\$100	\$75	\$200
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd	150,000	\$10	all	\$7.15, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$50	\$30	\$41
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	73,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 101
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$68 1/2
Matschappij tot Mijn, Bosch- en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat ...	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 40, buyers
MISCELL.—				
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	32 1/2, sellers
Haswood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd	822,000	\$1	all	
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd	200,000	\$1	all	\$34, buyers
Trench Mines, Limited ...	160,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, buyers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	22,000	\$10	\$1	\$10 1/2
Fulper et Papeteries du Tonkin Societe des	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$1
13,200		\$50	all	
RAFFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$109	all	\$105, buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$16, buyers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$6, sal. & buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$35	all	\$99, sellers
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$20 1/2, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref. 60,000 ord.	\$5	all	\$66, sellers
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd	2,500	\$1	all	\$0.50, sal. & sel.
Sin Fong Company, Limited	40,000	\$20	all	\$38, sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$28
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$4, sellers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Powell, Wm., Limited ...	15,000	\$7	all	\$6 1/2, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S. Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited ...	50,000	\$10	all	\$17